



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

CLEAR THE FIELDS.

All obstructions to the plow should be cleared away as soon as possible. You thus not only facilitate future operations, but you actually increase your tillage land. That which was covered with rocks or stumps, where nothing could grow, becomes by their removal so much addition to your available land, and thereby a gain to your farm and its resources.

THE STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER. To clear away effectually you must have machinery and power. We have, from time to time, given cuts and descriptions of the inventions which come up for this purpose. There has been a steady increase in the improvement of machinery for this purpose. All are very good. The farmer wants one that will combine economy in the first cost with simplicity of action, durability of material and great strength or power. After examining the various inventions of the kind, we think the Bates Patent combines all these requisites in a remarkable degree. A cut of this was given in the *Farmer* of the 27th of Sept. The proprietor of the right to this State, Mr. Newcomb, whose advertisement you will find in another column, had two of these machines for exhibition and trial at the State Fair in Portland—on a derick and on wheels. In company with many others we saw the operation, and were surprised to see with what ease two men lifted a rock from the bed, which was judged to weigh six tons. The trial was so satisfactory that he sold the machine on the spot to Mr. Madison K. Mabry of Hiram, who he intends to use in clearing away the boulders and stumps and other obstructions on his farm and farms in his neighborhood. The one on wheels we have taken to Winthrop for the purpose of using its strength in the like service. There should be one in every town, for every town in Maine has more or less rocks and stumps which lie where they are innumerable, but which might, with the aid of the machine, be placed where they would be very useful. Many a mowing field in Maine, which bears bountiful crops of hay, is nevertheless so much obstructed by these things that it requires an exercise of skill by the mower to get around and among them. The use of one of these machines on such fields would put them in such condition that the proprietor could use the mowing machine and horse rake to great advantage and profit.

THE BOG PLOW. There is another class of lands abounding in Maine which hitherto have been of little use, and which, nevertheless, have within them elements of great fertility. These require also the aid of industrial skill and a little machinery to bring them up into a productive condition. We refer to bog lands, so called—low lands, full of tussock, hardbacks and boulders, growing luxuriantly to no sort of purpose except as a home and shelter to musquash and bulfrogs. It has been difficult to subdue such lands so completely as desired; clearing and burning off the brush is generally the extent of operations in regard to them. Further cultivation has been impossible for lack of a plow that could be effective in such places. The common bog plow could not be used there for two reasons: first, the soil, if broken, would open a soil so soft that the ox, if traveled in the furrow would mire; second, our common plows would not cut or even break all the tough, wiry roots of the water grasses and shrubs, and the furrow-dice raised would fall back again and the labor thus be lost. These troubles have now been completely obviated and the difficulties perfectly overcome by the modifications of the plow. This is the invention of Henry Brooks of Acton, Mass. The plows are manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co. of Boston. One of these was entered for exhibition and trial at the State Fair, and Mr. Brooks came with it to show the manner of using it. The draft is so arranged that both oxen walk upon the sod, and of course there is no miring, however soft may be the soil below. A sharp steel wheel cutter revolves in front of the mould-board, and a broad sharp steel share works at the bottom, and thus the roots and stringy fibres are all cut off clean and smooth. It is necessary to run the plow up and down the first furrow and then hook out all the sod, clearing the furrow all over. This done, the remaining furrows will run out as slick and as smooth as the best upland soil. It is a great bog-conqueror, and the committee cheerfully awarded the twenty-five dollars premium offered by the Trustees for such an implement.

So here we have two new aids to agriculture, and good ones they are, too. Press them into service.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

In the rage for raising "great oxen" the small breeds of cattle are too much overlooked in Maine. Many of our farmers seem to overlook the designs of the Almighty as manifested plainly in his works. He has evidently created different breeds of cattle adapted to different localities in order that all might be supplied with domestic animals useful for their wants and comforts, leaving man to cultivate and bring their several characteristics as near to perfection as possible. Hence farmers should follow out this adaptation. Among the races of cattle particularly adapted to a cold climate, will be found the hornless, or Galloways of North Scotland. These have been introduced into the British Provinces, especially in Canada West, where they are increasing.

The editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, in his account of the late Provincial Cattle Show, held on the 18-21st ult., in Hamilton, says: "The black hornless Galloways were well represented. This hardy and valuable breed is being rapidly diffused throughout the Province."

Professor Beckland, editor of the *Canadian Agriculturist*, is now traveling in Great Britain. He recently visited the Exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. In his de-

scription of cattle exhibited there, he says: "The native Galloways formed a marked characteristic of the Show, and to me were particularly interesting. The number was extensive, and although there were in this class several animals of inferior merit, and ought not perhaps to have been shown, the greater part were quite superior, fine and beautiful looking. Mr. Beattie of Annan, had an aged bull, that obtained the first prize; he was universally admired, and many good judges considered him among the first, if not the first of his class ever before shown."

The oxen and heifers were generally good, with obvious tendency to thrive and fatten. This breed has now been fairly introduced into Canada, and from all I can learn of it in its native habitation, we have every inducement to persevere. The Galloways soon reach a medium size, are hardy, yield a good supply of milk, readily fatten, and afford meat of first-rate quality. The Polled Angus or Aberdeen, was not extensive, but there were some very superior specimens. This breed is very similar in appearance to the Galloways, and considerable observation and experience is often required to distinguish between them. Their hair is generally fine, bones fine, and heads elegantly formed. Like the Galloways from which they have in a great measure sprung, they are readily fattened, having soft and pliant skin and make beef of the first quality.

Indeed, these classes of the Scottish breeds, so peculiarly adapted to hilly and exposed situations, will always command an additional penny and pound in the London markets over the larger animals, such as Durhams, Herefords, &c.

CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Barbic, the Agent of the St. John Agricultural Society, of New Brunswick, who was sent to England to purchase choice breeding cattle, had purchased a few and returned. He found the pleuro-pneumonia a little too prevalent there to warrant a prudent selection.

The following letter addressed to the editor of the *St. John paper*, will give his views in regard to it. We would again suggest that good cattle of the several breeds can be found in Maine free from the disease:

DALHOUSIE, Sept. 13, 1860.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Esq.:
Dear Sir—As there will, no doubt, be many inquiries made of you with regard to my arrival and how far I have succeeded in carrying out the important mission entrusted to me, I can only briefly put you in possession of some of the leading features by which I was guided, and upon which I acted with regard to the horned stock. Having with great care and much searching (in mostly all the agricultural counties in England and Scotland,) selected animals of the different breeds, as directed by the Provincial Board, from what I considered healthy localities, I thought it prudent in consequence of the prevalence of the disease, pleuro-pneumonia, or contagious murrain, to be most careful in making my selection, and to stipulate with the parties, that in case of my concluding to abandon the purchase, I could do so within a certain time. It was fortunate I did, as in various districts I found the disease, pleuro-pneumonia, to exist, although kept a profound secret, and that notwithstanding my careful selections, there was great risk and danger in transmitting the animals in cribs to the port of shipment, where diseased animals were being conveyed to the butchers' market every day, which (as I was advised by veterinary surgeons of note, whose certificate I hold to that effect,) was the surest way to contract the disease. I made it my business then to visit several localities where the disease was known to exist and to satisfy myself on the point. I was in one locality where 17 cows had died out of one herd within the last six weeks, and I have it from the best authority, that it exists more or less throughout England, Ireland and Scotland.

I could particularize many, but it is not necessary at present. I have also certificates from farmers and gentlemen of the first standing to the same effect. I may as well mention one, as it seemed to apply to my case. A most respectable farmer and cattle breeder in Ayrshire, whose certificate I hold, told me that he purchased 20 head of cattle at a Fair where the disease had been known to exist in the neighborhood, but had been considered as extinguished, or, as they say, "worked out"; that he took those cattle home, and put them into his pasture to fatten for the market; all appeared healthy and well, and so continued for nearly three months, when the disease broke out, and out of the 20 he lost 14, besides communicating it to his own stock, so that the disease actually lays latent in the system for a longer or shorter period. In the face of all I saw, coupled with the highest authority, amongst others that of Prof. Dick of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Edinburgh, I deemed it most prudent to abandon the importation of the horned cattle; the risk was too great, not only the loss of the valuable animals, but the dread of introducing such a fatal malady into our Province, which may Providence avert.

I have selected some Sheep of the Yarrow breeds, North Devon, Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswolds and South Downs, also Pigs of the large and small Yorkshire breed, the prime of all England; they are all young and cost a high price, but it must be remembered that this season everything in the way of stock animals is unprecedentedly high.

These animals I had concentrated before I left, and are in charge of a most trustworthy and careful man who will see them shipped in the first class A 1 ship *Anabell*, Capt. Smith, for Dalhousie, and as soon as they arrive I will take them in charge and run down to Shediac in the *Arabian*, thence to St. John. This is all I could do under the circumstances.

Yours very truly,
A. BARBARIC.

ILLINOIS STATE SOCIETY.

At the recent meeting of the members of the Illinois State Agricultural Society during the Show and Fair, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year (1861):

President—W. H. Van Epps, Lee County.
Treasurer—John W. Bunn, Sangamon.
Rec. Sec.—John Cooke, Sangamon.
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AN EXCELLENT CAKE.

Take one cup of butter and three of sugar, well rubbed together, and stir them by successive portions into the above mixture, adding also four cups of flour and a cup of sweet milk. Add nutmeg and a wine glass of rose-water; and also add a teaspoon of solution of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoon of solution of soda. Baking about fifteen minutes in a moderately hot oven will be sufficient.

CROPS AND PIGEONIES.

We make the following extracts from a recent business letter by one of our agents, now traveling in Cumberland and Oxford Counties: "I find the interest in farming is increasing. I found it especially so in Harrison, where they have some most beautiful swells of land adapted to it. Three of your old subscribers there have raised, the present season, about 150 bushels each of wheat—450 from about 33 bushels sowing. And here I would just ask, is it not strange that our Maine boys will leave the healthy climate and productive soil of their own native State to spend their lives where they are almost sure to exchange good health for fever and ague, to say nothing of the other unprofitable and disagreeable things attending a residence in those new States."

The three farmers spoken of above, are Nathl. Harmon, Edward K. Whitney, and S. H. Dawes. I think it would pay any enterprising farmer well to go fifty miles to see the piggery of Mr. Dawes, which was occupied by nineteen old and eight young swine. I will give you an idea of it. One side and end were parted into nineteen pens, two for each family of hogs; one, of course, a dry or sleeping apartment, the other for common hog pens. He has a boiler set in a room in one corner of the building on a floor elevated about one foot. I should think it would hold about a barrel and a half. A large water cask, holding about sixty gallons, supplied by an aqueduct elevated to the top of the boiler is ever ready to supply the water through a large faucet. A large tunnel, perhaps fourteen inches square, is placed at the side of the boiler extending through the floor into an underground. First, by the side of the boiler, there is a vat about seven feet long, fifteen inches deep, and three feet wide, to mix swill in. Outside of this are two more vats to mix different qualities in, &c. He has a rail running from those to a turn table, thence to another track across the end of the building passing by all the pens or troughs. The train consists of a large box for swill, holding about a barrel."

Williamson, in his history of Maine, as quoted by Dr. Harris in the "Injurious Insects of Massachusetts," speaks of the ravages of these locusts and states that "during dry seasons they often appear in great multitudes, and are the greedy destroyers of the half-parched herbage. In 1749 and 1754 they were very numerous and voracious; no vegetables escaped the greedy troops; they even devoured the potato tops; and in 1743 and 1756 they covered the whole country, and threatened to devour everything green. Indeed, so great was the alarm they occasioned among the people that days of fasting and prayer were appointed."

This is the red-legged locust, (*Colopterus ferrugineus*). It is about an inch long, expands about one and a quarter inches, of a dirty brown olive color with bright, coral-red legs. They come to maturity the last part of July, and till the middle of October fill our gardens and fields by thousands.

All grasshoppers and locusts have strong jaws which move transversely, and their digestive organs are remarkably developed. The mole cricket, (*Gryllotalpa*), which probably inhabits this State, as it is found in Massachusetts and Canada, has been recently shown, by an anatomist, to possess a gizzard divided into six compartments with rows of minute teeth, some two hundred and twenty-two in number. "So great is their capability for tearing and minutely dividing every substance presented to their action that they have been compared, most fitly, to the machine used in cloth-making called 'the Devil,' for nothing can resist its action." Further on he remarks: "There appears to be great similitude between the performance of nutrition in the vegetable-feeding insects and the vegetable-feeding mammalian quadrupeds. In both there are four distinct sacs, devoted to this function; in the insect, mastication is effectively performed by the wonderful gizzard; in the ox, by the peculiarly constructed teeth."

The mole cricket Mr. Goadby dissected came from Jamaica. "The specimen and its companions cost the proprietor of a farm there, upwards of \$300,000 by the entire destruction of his crop of sugar cane. The Massachusetts species, according to Dr. Harris, is about an inch and a quarter long, of a light bay color, and covered with a short velvet-like brown, with short wing-covers and short, broad fore legs, well adapted for digging. They live in moist places, making underground passages, and throwing up little hillocks of earth, smaller than mole hills. We wish we could hear of the occurrence of this insect in Maine."

What is true of the mole cricket applies well to all grasshoppers and locusts. They are a terribly destructive race. With their strong flight and powerful leap they can overrun a country in an incredibly short time. The transformation of the grasshopper, unlike the *larva* and *pupa* stage of the beetle and butterfly, takes place in the egg before it is hatched, there is no reason to think. And in what answers to the *pupa* or *chrysalis* state, when butterflies are inactive, the grasshopper is never more active and never more destructive.

We have already received fearful accounts of the ravages of locusts in the South and West. In the sparsely settled condition of this country we are, as yet, insensible to their ravages, but the time may come when, like the French, we shall have to offer rewards for collections of their eggs and their persons. We have it on the authority of Mr. Westwood, that "the Turks also send out bodies of peasants to destroy the locusts, and it appears to be the duty of the Chinese provincial governors to see to the destruction of these obnoxious insects, and to erect stations for giving rewards for them."

Within the past year the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has issued a circular containing a series of minute inquiries concerning the history of grasshoppers in hopes of obtaining details of their natural history, so that naturalists may know how, when and where to take them at disadvantage.

POULTRY.

Mr. Editor:—A recent number of your paper contained a short communication for "Chester-ville," giving a little experience of his own in the matter of poultry-raising. That this branch of industry may be easily and very profitably extended, admits of little doubt, and it is a matter of some surprise to me that it has not received more attention from our farmers, now that they enjoy such easy access to the principal markets of New England. Would it not pay, Mr. Editor, as an independent enterprise—by itself—without any relation to the ordinary advantages growing out of its connection with farming?

It appears to me, however, that "Chester-ville" must have made a mistake in his statement of the quantity of meal required to sustain his nine hens forty-five days, at seventy lbs., which would give A 1 sheep *Anabell*, Capt. Smith, for Dalhousie, and as soon as they arrive I will take them in charge and run down to Shediac in the *Arabian*, thence to St. John. This is all I could do under the circumstances.

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In stating the average of my hay crop at three tons per acre, "the first year after seeding," should have been added. I do not raise more than two tons per acre, averaging all my mowing land. When any piece will not cut one and a half tons per acre, I think it time to put the plow to it.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. WILLARD.

Willard, Oct. 5th, 1860.

ECONOMICAL ENTOMOLOGY.—NO. 5.

The reign of insects, for this year, is about over. A warm day in the Indian summer will, however, bring out quite a variety. A few butterflies are fluttering about; the bumble-bees are humming, perhaps, a little drowsily; flies are buzzing feebly; and the grasshoppers are crawling about in the grass, or awkwardly leaping in the bushes as if their knee-joints were made rheumatic by the cold, damp fall nights. The grasshopper is one of the latest of our fall insects. On the 20th of November last, we were surprised to find several hopping among the herbage, though the ground was frozen hard.

The word grasshopper is more properly applied to those large, green, leafy-winged insects which hide in the bushes and chirp so merrily. Their legs are long and slender, and wings rather broad; hence they are feeble leapers, and their flight is not strong, though high. Here belongs the Katydid, which we have not found in Maine. Locusts are all the stout-bodied, narrow-winged, thick-legged gentry that swarm in our gardens and fields all summer and fall.

Williamson, in his history of Maine, as quoted by Dr. Harris in the "Injurious Insects of Massachusetts," speaks of the ravages of these locusts and states that "during dry seasons they often appear in great multitudes, and are the greedy destroyers of the half-parched herbage. In 1749 and 1754 they were very numerous and voracious; no vegetables escaped the greedy troops; they even devoured the potato tops; and in 1743 and 1756 they covered the whole country, and threatened to devour everything green. Indeed, so great was the alarm they occasioned among the people that days of fasting and prayer were appointed."

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Willard, Oct. 5th, 1860.

A SICK COW.

Mr. Editor:—I have a cow that had bilious colic on the side of her face, one just below the ear, and two under the jaw. I opened them and they discharged well and have continued to run. Yesterday morning she dropped a thin, greenish, watery stuff from her mouth—this morning the same—and also thick masses of half-digested grass. I gave her some potatoes with garret root in them. She ate them as though her teeth or jaws were sore, muzzling them some time before crunching them. She also loses flesh. If you can give me any information, through the *Farmer*, as to what ails her and what will cure her, you will oblige

A SCUMMER.

Brooks, 9th mo. 18th, 1860.

NOTE. We have been absent from our post for the last fortnight, attending to our duties at the State Fair and did not see our friend's statement and queries until now. Perhaps, by this time his cow has gone where the good cows go, and needs none of his help or ours. There seems, from his account, to be some malignant or putrid condition of the cellular tissues of the head as well as the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat. Bleeding has always had a good tendency to prevent the formation of bilious Cooling laxatives of common salt mixed with nitre, (salt peter,) will also have a tendency to allay the inflammatory irritation of the mouth and throat. Cattle will sometimes eat green garret root when recently dug up, very freely, and this is a good way to give it, and thus taken would do the cow good.—Ed.

PISCATAQUIS CENTRAL AG. SOCIETY.

DOVER, Oct. 3d, 1860.

The Annual Show and Fair of this Society commenced in this village to-day. After a week of storm, wind, and cold, the day has been fine; just warm enough to be comfortable, and the farmers of Piscataquis, with their wives, sons and daughters, have been here in great numbers. I judge that at least four thousand persons were on, and near the Show ground.

There was a goodly number of good horses on exhibition, (horses seem to be the hobby this year,) some very respectable oxen and cows, a few yearlings and calves, some deer sheep, one fine bull, three-fourths Durham, one-fourth Hereford, owned by Wm. Downs, of Dover, two years and nine months old, and weight 1980 lbs., and girls' feet 4 inches—a fine animal. I saw no hogs, hens, geese, ducks or turkeys.

There was a canvas tent in which they exhibited a bear for money, places where candy, gingerbread, pies, cakes, new cider and honey, were sold; "apples, five for a cent;" and a huckster screaming all day, that he had medicine which would cure the tooth-ache, and head-ache thrown in. Oxen drew a drag loaded with forty-five hundred pounds of stone, for some three hours, for the edification of certain wide-looking men, called "Committee on Drawing Match," and for the amusement of some three thousand men, women, and children, just as wise as they; gentlemen and ladies rode leisurely over the field and among the multitude, in their easy carriages, drawn by fine horses; and young gentlemen, accompanied each by a fair young damsel on horseback, trotted and cantered around. Every person on the ground was entertained with the sight of at least three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine other persons, each was pleased to see so many, and on the whole, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

Down town a place named "Merrick Hall" was dressed up with a few pieces of cloth, mitens, footings, caps, shoes, &c.; having a little bedding, such as quilts, bedsteads, &c.; also some rugs, tidies, pictures, and a few ornamental articles; fixings for the kitchen, such as turnips, beets, cabbages, (no potatoes,) and corn, some fruit to treat a friend with on long winter evenings, and some butter to grease his chops, (just enough to do that, and but precious little more,) and cheese do., made up the department to which the ladies paid special attention.

The programme for to-morrow is "Plowing at 9 o'clock A. M. Trotting 10 1/2."

The roads out of the village have been full since five o'clock, until dark, with carriages "homeward bound," and yet all the public houses are full of those who come too far to go home at night, and return in the morning. I suppose that to-morrow's "plowing" and "trotting" will bring back the multitude.

This Show, and one other I have attended this fall, have been fine social occasions—worth all they have cost in promoting good feelings, in taking men and women away from the severer duties of life and giving them a day of recreation. But it is not easy to see why the State should be contributing thousands of dollars annually, for paying the expense of social interviews and pastime, under the name of "encouragement to agriculture."

If farmers will not bring their choice stock, and specimens of their crops, and domestic products to the Show, why should the State be paying money for the purpose of diffusing knowledge and experience in agricultural matters, when no such end is attained? The truth is, every farmer should be a member of a local Agricultural Society, and not to contribute something to the Show should be sufficient cause for fine, if not of imprisonment.

Oct. 4th. This morning I heard of a wonderful steer, which was on exhibition in an old building for money. Determined to see all the sights, I repaired to the place aforesaid, and although I claimed to be a "representative of the press," I was not permitted to enter until I paid my dime. He belongs, as I was told, to one Dr. Snow, of Atkinson, who of course is a public spirited man, and asks a fee for the sight of a large steer which he happens to have. His steer is four years old, girls' feet 8 inches, weighs 28 cwt., is 6 feet high, and 9 feet long from his tail to his horns. The man who had care of him could tell nothing about his breed or pedigree, except that his grand-sire was sold for \$8000, (he said,) and had gone to England. He is a monster beast of bones, with a wide drawn over him, without points, beauty, symmetry, or value—a mere freak of nature in producing a giant.

From "the steer" I went to the "plowing match," where I found one ox team, and two of

horses, and about one hundred and fifty lookers-on. The plowing was done as well and quick as farmers usually plow. If there were three premiums for those who excelled, I presume each had one.

From thence, I went to the "trotting," the last great act of the drama. From two to three thousand persons at least, were present to see. How many competitors there were, I know not; but the road for some two hours was full of horses, carriages, and drivers; some fast, others slower, and others still faster; whilst there were some less fast, and others slow. I heard of \$10, \$5, and \$3 paries for those who came first to the end of the race, and of course reckless boys and useless men drove with break-neck speed to the manifest danger of their own lives, and of the lives of all others, unless they gave up the road which the law provides for the use of those who wish to travel thereon, and for no other purpose whatever. This fast driving in the street is in violation of law, as is horse-racing in all of its forms for money.

I have written this article in an ironical vein, because, although I am very much in favor of Agricultural Societies and Shows, when properly conducted, and have no right to complain when people of any county manage them after their own manner, provided always, that they do it at their own expense, and violate no law of the State; yet, I do object, as a citizen of Maine, and helping to pay the donations made by the State to these Societies, to have the money used merely to encourage horse-racing, getting up "good times," generally, and lending no aid or encouragement whatever to practical agricultural improvement.

S.

NOTE. Our correspondent is a little severe upon our Piscataquis friends; but if they did not have a good Show it is their own fault. There is abundant material for an excellent exhibition in that county, and as he says, if the farmers do not manifest public spirit and energy enough to bring it out, they ought not to receive the State bonus. We hope another year will see them wide awake in this matter.—Ed.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

Mr. Editor:—A word from some one at this time in regard to the crops in the West for this year, and the prospect of next year's crop, may be of interest to some reader of the *Farmer* and, therefore, I will give you the information so far as I have been able to get it.

The first of the season just closing, was just what was wanted for the full development of the grain, vegetable and fruit crops. It was neither too wet nor too dry, but with warm days and nights in the months of June and July, and plenty of moisture. This Western country has produced a crop of all kinds, heretofore unsurpassed. First, the amount of wheat harvested in the west this season is, by far, the greatest that was ever produced. In some instances the amount per acre has not been so large as heretofore, but for the great breadth of territory now makes up for any deficiency in the amount per acre. And the grain, as a general thing, is very plump and heavy, although, in some localities, it was somewhat injured in harvesting on account of bad weather.

Next, the oat and barley crop surpasses anything I have seen in the East or West, and the great amount raised has tended to reduce the price of these grains to an extremely low figure, say 10 to 15 for oats and 45 for barley. Corn is the great staple yet, East, West, North and South, and the immense quantity that will be harvested this fall, in every Western State, Missouri, perhaps, excepted, will all be needed, and I think, will maintain about the same prices this year as last, owing to the eastern demand, and high price of pork in the West.

Fruits are plenty; good in quality, and cheap in price. It is a rare thing now to see a person paying from five to ten cents for an apple, as I have done many a time. But the great crop of the season will be the potato crop. It is surprising to see the great amount raised in all parts of the country. Two and three hundred bushels to the acre is very common for this season, and the price of them must, of course, rule extremely low, say from 10 to 15 cents per bushel in the country, and they are quoted in Chicago as dull at 20 cents.

My impression about the crops another year is that they will be good. So far as present appearances indicate they will most assuredly.

J. D. C

